

31BC

At Rome Octavian had been consolidating his power. He was helped by the growing impatience of Rome with Antony's intrigue with Cleopatra and he had himself appointed (31BC.) general against Antony

63 BC <sup>31 BC</sup> - 14 AD

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## AUGUSTUS

By birth he was known as GAIUS OCTAVIUS. After his adoption by Caesar as his son, he was called GAIUS CAESAR OCTAVIANUS, and by decree of the Senate - AUGUSTUS.

First Roman Emperor.

A great nephew of JULIUS CAESAR, he was adopted by him as his son and heir. His talents were of such a character that

overseeing operations, he succeeded  
in obtaining the property left him by  
Cassius and gained the friendship of Cicero,  
who helped to advance his cause, with  
MARCUS ANTONIUS and LEPIDUS he attended  
a and triumvirate. Augustus did everything he  
could to gain the affection of the Roman. Thinking  
was against the cause of Egypt, he became  
successful and the sole ruler of the Roman  
Empire. He built many splendid buildings  
and greatly improved the city

31 BC

Soon after ACTIVUM, Augustus reduced the number of legions to 28, most of which were stationed on the imperial frontiers.

After the Varus disaster, 8 of the remaining 25 legions were based along the Rhine, 7 along the Danube, and 4 in Syria.

The soldiers swore loyalty to him as Imperator (to Augustus) not to the senate,

on the state. We now must give them  
fixed terms of service and pay.

Properties established the Praetorian

guard, 9 elite cohorts, each 500 (or

perhaps 1000 men, based in Rome and  
its vicinity, whose function was to  
protect the emperor.

31 BC

After the battle of ACTIUM, Nero proceeded  
to cultivate Octavius's friendship. Convinced  
of his loyalty, Octavius returned JERICH0 to  
him and also gave him GADARA, HIPPOS,  
SAMARIA, GAZA, ANTHEDON, JOPPA and  
STRATO'S Tower (later Caesarea)

31 BC - 14 AD

1912 Dates J-BK

Roman Empire established  
Octavianus was 1<sup>st</sup> Emperor  
as Caesar Octavianus Augustus  
31 BC - 14 AD.

31 BC

2 Sept.

Antony & Cleopatra found themselves bottled up at Actium facing Octavian across the AMBRACIAN GULF. It was a bloody mess.

Cleopatra retreated with treasury intact.

Octavian was bound for Egypt & he wouldn't deal

Cleopatra stuffed a big mausoleum with treasure and locked herself

in with her serving maids:

Antony disembowled himself, botched the job, had himself hoisted up the Mausoleum & died in Cleo's arms.

Victorious Octavian marched into town. His henchmen tricked their way into the queen, snatched away her dagger, taking her - and her treasure - prisoner.

She & her ladies killed themselves.  
Octavian had her buried with Antony.  
Then he trashed down & killed Caesarion and annexed Egypt as his own personal colony.  
Plutarch says the asp was a rumor.

31 BC

Herod the Great built the Antonia  
fortress on the Hasmonaean Basis site  
at the N.W. corner of the Temple.

This must have been completed before  
31 BC because Antony lost AC + IV M on  
that date

Paul was imprisoned there

2 SEPT 31 BC

## Battle of ACTIUM

Gave Octavian undisputed mastery  
of Roman Empire

(Actium was Western shore of Greece  
north of Gulf of AMBRACIA)

Octavian had a larger battle  
hardened fleet led by the outstanding  
MARCUS AGRIPPA.

(He could have been Co emperor if  
he wanted it)

Ceapacia & Anthony fld.  
Anthony's land & many captured  
a few deep water.

31 BC

After the Battle of Actium,  
Antony & Cleopatra set about  
fortifying Egypt

31BC 1912 Dates J-BK  
(68-30BC) CLEOPATRA VI & VII

Queen of Egypt and the most fascinating woman of all time. She was daughter of Ptolemy XIII, AULETES. She succeeded to the throne in 51BC and shared the government with her younger brother, whom she afterward poisoned. She captivated Caesar and later Antony, Rome declared war on her and she and Antony were defeated in the sea.

High of Action in 31 B.C. She died  
at 29 1/4 pt and Antony followed.  
Antony, Albinus Augustus  
at 29 1/4 pt. Cleopatra killed at 29 1/4 pt  
him and after the death of Antony,  
feeling that Octavian would take  
her to Rome in triumph, she poisoned  
herself.

Sept 2, 31 BC

AT ACTIUM, Octavian and his general MARCUS VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA defeated Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII of Egypt, ending the Roman Civil War.

In the name of the republic Octavian declared war in 32 B.C. on Cleopatra to whom Antony was both husband and ally.

Each army numbered 30 legions.

Antony blundered in allowing himself to be besieged on the Actian Promontory.

in modern times  
During the summer of 31 BC Pompey  
Antonian soldiers directed in three  
leapfrog's movement in 1760 roads escaped  
followed by Antony in his flagship  
Sept 13, 31 BC Antony's army & that surrounded  
On 30 BC Octavian arrived the eastern provinces  
after Antony and Cleopatra, each in their  
separated suicide

Sept 2, 31 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

### Naval Battle of Actium

Octavian became master of the Roman Empire by the defeat of Mark Antony and Cleopatra.

on West Coast of Greece

Octavian had 260 galleys against 220 of Mark Antony's and 60 of Cleopatra's. Cleopatra became frightened, fled and Antony followed her, leaving his

Next to find for day.

63-31 BC

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Mark Antony  
Caesar's friend, & member of 2nd  
triumvirate. Defeated by  
Octavius

31 BC

DURANT

From ACTIUM Octavian went to Athens; then to Italy to quell a mutiny among his troops, who clamored for the plunder of Egypt; then to Asia to depose and punish Antony's adherents and raise new funds from the long suffering cities; then to Alexandria (30 BC)

31 BC

Then, in the consulship of Caesar (Octavian) and MESSALA CORVINUS, the decisive battle took place at Actium. The victory of the Caesarian party was a certainty long before the battle. On this side, commander and soldiers alike were full of valor and ardor, on the other was general dejection, on one side the rows were strong and sturdy, on the other side weakened by privation; no one was deserting from Caesar to Antony, while from Antony to

career men or other devoted daily

31 BC to AD 14

Grandnephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar, Augustus was Rome's first emperor. He ruled from 31 BC to AD 14 gradually slipping the Senate of power while paying lip service to its republican traditions.

3/13c

When Octavian won the battle of ACTIUM, Herod who had supported each party in turn, managed to switch allegiance in time to be on the winning side.

Octavian not only confirmed Herod's position, he also returned to him lands which Antony had bestowed on Cleopatra.

31 BC  $\rightarrow$  25 BC

TIRIDATES II was king  
of PARTHIA

31BC

## BATTLE OF ACTIUM

(Just north of Island of LEUCAS in West Coast of Greece at entrance to Ambracian Gulf)

Fighting for mastery of the Roman Empire, Antony & Cleopatra pitted their fleets against Octavian and lost. Their defeat made Octavian (the future Caesar Augustus) sole ruler of the Mediterranean World.

close to  $20^{\circ}\text{E}$  &  $40^{\circ}\text{N}$

Imperator Caesar, son of a god, triumvir  
for the second time for the settlement  
of the commonwealth, declares: I have  
decided to decree that all veterans  
be granted exemption from tribune...  
(and other rights of veterans)

31BC - 476AD

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Rome  
Was term of the Empire

Byzantium extended till 1453<sup>AD</sup>  
(the term of the Empire, when  
it was captured)

31 BC

The victory of Octavian over Antony & Cleopatra by Octavian ended a period of civil war and brought Augustus (Octavian till 27 BC) to supreme power in the Roman Empire. He continued to respect the forms of the Republic, and of civilian rule, in fact presided over a military autocracy. There followed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  centuries of administrative stability, peace and prosperity.

31 BC

Battle of ACTIUM. (off Western coast of Greece). Octavius's fleet was victorious. Antony & Cleopatra later killed themselves. <sup>also may have been killed by Augustus</sup> Egypt became a Roman Province in 30 BC, and Octavius, the ruler of the whole Roman territory, thus ending the REPUBLIC. He established the IMPERIAL GOV'T and became the first Augustus of the Empire.

31 BC

Rule of Rome over Greece,  
Rome admired its culture, and  
devoured its lands winning the  
last of Alexander's successor  
kingdoms with the defeat of Anthony  
and Cleopatra in 31 BC. Greece  
"made a slave / of her savage subduer  
and introduced her fine arts / To the  
rustics of Rome." wrote the poet  
Horace. Rome secured those arts

for eggs to come.

31 BC

Augustus was Consul 3<sup>rd</sup> time

31 BC — 476 AD.  
EMPIRE

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(Rome)  
Extending into Medieval  
History

31 BC

Battle of Actium. Defeat of the  
land and sea forces of Mark  
Anthony (82 - Aug 30 BC) and  
Cleopatra (69 - 30 BC) by the force  
of OCTAVIAN (Augustus) (Sept. 23, 63 -  
Aug 19, 14 BC) under Agrippa  
in 31 BC.

31 BC

Octavian and Agrippa defeat  
Antony and Cleopatra III at  
Actium

30 BC Egypt annexed by Rome

31 BC

In 1st cen A.D. Jewish historian  
Flavius Josephus wrote of the  
destructive earthquake of 31 BC  
in Judea (about 30,000 people perished  
in their houses)

31 BC  $\rightarrow$  23 BC

Augustus retained the Consulship  
from 31 BC until 23 BC.

31BC

ACTIVUM

Then OCTAVIUS & ANTONIUS set aside  
LEPIDUS and divided the Roman world between  
themselves. Soon each was plotting for the other's  
share. The East had fallen to Antonius. In Egypt  
he became infatuated with CLEOPATRA until he lost  
sore even for his military fame and sunk into  
sensual indulgence, with only fitful glimmers of his old  
energy. MARRIED 37BC

Octavius was preparing to take advantage of  
this condition, when a pretext was made ready

31 BC

Antony was defeated by Octavian in  
naval battle of ACTIUM. Octavian  
then became effectively the sole ruler  
of the Roman Empire.